

# THE END. SURRENDER OF LEE AND HIS WHOLE ARMY TO GRANT.

## TERMS OF SURRENDER.

All Honor to Grant, Meade, Sheridan, Ord, Humphreys, Wright, Griffin, Parke, and their Brave Troops.

## Highly Interesting Details of the Fighting Before the Surrender.

Ord Makes a Forced March of Thirty Miles a Day South of Lee's Line of Retreat.

Our Main Columns Follow Closely in the Enemy's Rear.

The Woods Filled with Rebel Stragglers and the Roads Strewed with Cannon, Carriages, Wagons, Ambulances, Muskets, Sabres, Knapsacks and Cartridge Boxes.

Announcement of the Capture of Richmond to the Troops.

## INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Our Men Clamor to be Led Forward.

Bismarck, with a Force of Union Cavalry, Reported Destroying the Railroad Between Danville and Greensboro.

JEFF. DAVIS AT DANVILLE, &C., &C., &C.

## THE SURRENDER.

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9—9 o'clock P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:—

This department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant on the terms proposed by General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Grant to Secretary Stanton.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, April 9—4:30 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The Preliminary Correspondence.

CLETON HOUSE, Va., April 9, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during this pendency.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 7, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:—

GENERAL—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the

Confederate States Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, Commanding Armies of the United States.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 7, 1865.

GENERAL—I have received your note of this date.

Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 8, 1865.

To General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:—

GENERAL—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received.

In reply, I would say that, peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz:—

That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the government of the United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, Commanding Armies of the United States.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL—I received at a late hour your note of today in answer to mine of yesterday.

I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender.

But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General C. S. A.

To Lieutenant General Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:—

GENERAL—Your note of yesterday is received.

As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M., to-day, could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General, U. S. A.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General Grant, commanding United States Armies.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

APRIL 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:—

GENERAL—Your note of this date is but this moment (fifty minutes past eleven A. M.) received.

In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

to you of the 5th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:—

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of his command.

The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Armies:—

GENERAL—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

THANKS TO GRANT AND HIS ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—9:30 P. M.

Lieutenant General Grant:—

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command.

The thanks of this Department, and of the government, and of the people of the United States their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NATIONAL SALUTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—10 P. M.

Ordered:—That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant General Grant and the army under his command; report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General, Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE PREVIOUS FIGHTING.

CITY POINT.

Mr. J. R. Tremblay's Despatch.

CITY POINT, April 8—8 A. M.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

I have just arrived from General Grant's camp at City Point.

As I left yesterday morning heavy firing of artillery was heard in the direction of High Bridge or Farmville, some fifteen miles north of Burkeville, and a little above the scene of the important capture of Friday evening. It was kept up vigorously for an hour, when it slackened off to a scattering fire, which was kept up with more or less frequency of reports until after twelve o'clock, when I passed out of hearing distance.

SUPPLIES SENT FORWARD.

Supplies were taken by rail yesterday as far as Southland station, ten miles from Petersburg. The different corps trains were all taking on loads last evening, and will reach the army to-morrow.

THE RAILROAD BEING RAPIDLY RECONSTRUCTED.

A large force is pushing the work on the track, and expect to reach Westville to-day and Burkeville in two days more. A slight change of the gauge required retards the work; but all is going on finely, and everybody is happy.

THE PURSUIT.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatches.

NEAR BLACK AND WHITE, April 8—10 A. M.

THE CORPS MOVEMENTS IN THE PURSUIT.

The Twenty-fourth corps occupied near Wilson's station last night, and moved this far this morning along the line of railroad to Burkeville Junction. Generals Grant and Ord are with this column. The Fifth corps and cavalry pushed on to Jetersville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, about ten miles north of Burkeville Junction, and arrived there without any fighting till last night. The Second, Sixth and Ninth corps are in the rear, and are already within supporting distance of Sheridan's advance. To-night the latter corps will all undoubtedly be on the Danville road, and the Twenty-fourth corps very near, if not quite, to the junction.

LEE'S APPARENT FORCE.

Sheridan reports Lee to apparently not have more than twenty thousand men, and these nothing more than a disordered, disorganized mob. It is probably, being daily swelled in numerical force by the arrival of stragglers and small organized detachments, but its morale will be improved by these, and no successful opposition can be offered to us at any point for days or weeks.

REMOVAL OF WEAPONRY FROM LEE AND JOHNSON.

If our plans work as proposed, Lee will be irrevocably separated from Johnson, and the two rebel armies speedily driven out of Virginia and into North Carolina. By supreme efforts they may escape to the interior with armies the size of respectable body guards, and thence make their way westward to the Mississippi and Texas during the present season, and cross into Mexico for an asylum. It may be considered a misfortune in that a retreating army can outmarch a pursuing one. This favors their escape. Lee's and Johnson's armies must henceforth be the objective points of ours and Sherman's operations. Where they retreat we must follow.

LEE'S PROBABLE ROUTE TO JOHN JOHNSON.

Lee will attempt to pass down towards Danville, through Scottville, Cumberland Court House and Farmville, on the unincorporated road. The railroad trains loaded with supplies for the rebel troops at Petersburg were ordered to the latter place when Petersburg was taken, and are reported to be there yet, awaiting the expected arrival of Lee's army. Jeff. Davis and Cabinet remained in Richmond until three o'clock A. M. on

Monday morning, and then took their final departure for Danville in a box car attached to a train transporting wounded men.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE REBEL GENERAL.

It should not be forgotten that by discomfiting General Lee General Grant has added the last rebel general to his list of those he has signally defeated during the war. Beginning with the galaxy of rebel commanders of greater or lesser magnitude at Fort Anderson, he defeated Beauregard badly at Shiloh, and Henry will so record it; Johnston and Pemberton at Vicksburg; almost annihilated Bragg at Chattanooga, and has now scattered and routed the army of the last and most invincible Robert E. Lee to an extent that surpasses belief.

The gallant men composed the flower of Sherman's army are Grant's old soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee. Educated by him and trained to victory under his leadership, they not only never suffered a defeat, but they were everywhere and at all times overwhelmingly victorious. The present campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia is a brilliant example of the discipline of the Lee-Sherman army. Even Sherman himself—invincible soldier and accomplished statesman—that he is—was the fire of his brilliant career from the quiet Grant. To many this may seem strange; but at the outset of the war General Sherman was a theoretic soldier, General Grant a practical one; the former adhered closely to military rule, the latter often acted at the suggestion of common sense; the former was opposed to cutting loose from the base above Vicksburg and starting off into the enemy's country, the latter followed the bent of his own inclinations, and set the world the example of riding with an entire army. To the future historian must be left the task of recording the impression made by one man upon the military minds of his time.

ARRIVAL AT BLACK AND WHITE STATION.

The head of the column reached this place at two o'clock, and has been passing briskly ever since. Rebel infantry passed here in small detachments on Sunday, going westwardly.

LEE'S MOVEMENTS.

Since then, by the statements of the citizens, it is a somewhat noticeable fact that although Lee's intentions, as reported, were to fall back on Danville, he ordered that portion of his troops cut off from his main command, by our placing the centre on Sunday, to cross the Appomattox and join him between Amelia Court House and Richmond. It proves that he feared to trust his army to fall back directly towards Danville by Burkeville Junction, and felt that his only hope of reaching and even concentrating there was to have them rejoin him as soon as possible.

FINE ROAD AND GOOD MARCHING.

The march to-day has been over good roads, through a beautiful, undulating country, and through one of the richest counties of the Old Dominion. The wealthy inhabitants have generally abandoned their homes. The middle and poorer classes receive us sensibly in all cases, and joyously in some.

THE WAGONERS ARRIVE AT GENERAL GRANT.

The wagons are everywhere delighted, and crowd up in large numbers to see General Grant. An old man said he "had heard right smart about General Grant, and never heard no good of him. He did never think he should live to see him here." "Yah, yah, yah."

NOTWORTHY COURT HOUSE.

The village of Notworthy Court House, as it is usually called, is an old, dilapidated looking concern, composed of a few dozens of old unpainted frame houses, and two or three brick ones. The court house and surrounding offices are substantial brick edifices, and stand in a pleasantly shaded square, some twenty yards to the left of the main road going westward. Streets of street Notworthy has many. The road through it is rather more sinuous and cut up by gulches than elsewhere in the neighborhood. A few empty box cars were captured, and a few dollars worth of saddle trimmings. Nearly all else of value had been removed.

A REBEL BANNER.

A rebel banner was found in the place, entirely new, of heavy blue silk, elegantly trimmed with gold lace and fringe and surmounted with the Roman spear head and lion's paw. On one side of the banner the following inscription surrounded a laurel wreath:—"Presented to the Notworthy corps by the citizens of Notworthy. Print post non potest opprimere." The other side bore the Virginia coat of arms.

In the clerk's office was found a large collection of records, dating back to 1787, embracing court proceedings, a book of wills, election returns, deeds and other legal papers, which would offer interesting material for months of investigation. But the march of an army makes too much history daily for the correspondent to devote much time to that of the past.

MADE IN THE RAIN.

Two hours found us in the middle again, pushing on for the head of the column.

GENERAL SHERIDAN REACHES THE FRONT.

As the Lieutenant General was visiting Notworthy Court House a staff officer arrived, with dispatches from General Sheridan, stating that he had encountered the enemy in small force near Jetersville, ten miles north of Burkeville Junction, had driven him back with heavy loss, and had captured a large number of prisoners, animals, some artillery, and part of a wagon train. General Sheridan was of opinion that Lee had not more than twenty thousand to thirty thousand men, and that they were almost without organization.

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